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STATINTL

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# Ike Lets the Chips Fly

WASHINGTON—Who ever arranged the program for the American Booksellers Assn. convention here at the Shoreham Hotel must be credited with a sly sense of humor.

For, on the same day—though not at the same hour—Emmet John Hughes, Ike Eisenhower's former speech writer and author of the controversial "The Ordeal of Power: A Political Memoir of the Eisenhower Years," defended the ethics of quick divulgence of previously privileged material, while Ike himself, whose own book on his presidential years is coming out this autumn, seemed to be reprimanding Hughes for having listened and told.

## Big Surprise

The book publishers had not expected Ike to speak—he was scheduled for "apperance" at a coffee-and-brandy reception only. The star of the evening session was supposed to be Allen Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, who has just written a new book called "The Craft of Intelligence."

But when Ike was brought to the platform for introduction, he surprised everybody by behaving like any aspiring author. He launched into a description of his forthcoming work—and people in the audience who had listened to Hughes speak earlier in the day were both amazed and amused.

Ike hadn't heard Hughes, but in an uncanny way he appeared to be rebuking his former speech writer at a dozen points.

Hughes had remarked on the "complexities" in his "old boss' character. Ike, he said, had no use for Sen Joe McCarthy, yet had remained silent while Joe was busy raising the wind. Without mentioning Hughes' implied criticism, Ike told the book publishers that his own book might be disappointing in one re-



EMMET J. HUGHES

Told on the boss

spect—it was a "broad brush" book which indulged in no personalities.

## Compromise

Referring to writers who took off on people to "cut them to pieces," Ike said: "I don't do it, never have done it, and don't intend to do it now." Waxing even more vehement, Ike said, he had "fought McCarthyism as a cult," but had no intention of going into the motivation behind the actions of the late senator from Wis-

So much for Hughes on the score. But Ike had other things in mind which touched on his former speech writer's criticisms. Hughes had spoken, favorably, of Ike's personal willingness to compromise in the diplomatic field to reach an occasional modus vivendi with difficult antagonists. But it was part of Ike's "complexity," in Hughes' not-so-admiring observation, that he let himself be swayed in foreign policies by that most "rigid" and "uncompromising" man, John Foster Dulles.

Ike, in outlining the contents of his own book, would have none of this "rigid" stuff. He promised some interesting revelations of how and why the

"Formosa and Middle East doctrines" were developed. These, flexibly applied, had stopped the Communists.

The book, he said, would contain more on "my great secretary of state, John Foster Dulles" than on any other single person. It would tell the "story of the personal relations between Foster Dulles and me as accurately as it can be told. "People in the audience who remembered that Hughes had spoken about Ike's "boredom" with Dulles were titillated.

Turning from his implied defense of himself against the earlier convention speaker, author Eisenhower swept his hand toward Allen Dulles, his old CIA man, and spoke of him as "one of my most valuable associates." Then came a bit of revelation.

When in the "Eisenhower years" the Communists had seized control of the government of Guatemala, there was one particularly vehement White House adviser—Ike left him unnamed—who opposed doing anything about it.

## 90 Pct.—and No

"But Allen Dulles spoke up for the other side. Ike then asked Allen Dulles what the chances were that the Communists might be evicted from control of Guatemala? Allen

Dulles' answer was "20 pct."

"On the basis of this far from reassuring percentage figure, the order went out from the White House to help the non-Communist Guatemalans get rid of their Red incubus.

"But Allen Dulles had said there was a 90 pct. chance of success," said Ike, "I'd have said 'No.'" Dulles's cautious estimate had reassured the President that he was relying on a realistic man.

In recalling successful action in Guatemala, was Ike now rebuking the present Administration for failing to carry through on Cuba? There were those in the audience who wondered if they had been listening to a double rebuke.